

NEW PATTERNS IN NEW WORLDS

Part II

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THE MAKING OF AMERICAN SOCIETIES

- Patterns that made Americas an extension of Europe
 - Emerged gradually
 - Displayed characteristics specific to each region
- Columbian Exchange
 - Transfer of plants, animals to each continent
- Different strategies of mineral and agricultural exploitation
- Settler societies of two countries displayed similar characteristics

COLUMBIAN EXCHANGE

- Commercial revolution in Europe
 - Traders brought new goods, material back to Europe → eventual improvement in standard of living
- New foods → increased available food supply for common laborers
 - Potato
 - Squash
 - Corn/maize
 - Tomatoes
- Increased supply of gold/silver → helped make Spain a world power

COLUMBIAN EXCHANGE

- Growing trade in America helped the leaders of Europe break local guild monopolies
 - Increase control over vast resources of capital
- Countries created national economies
- Middle class made up of bankers, merchants began to replace the older aristocracy
- Emergence of a new economic system → mercantilism
 - Based on concept that a nation could best obtain wealth, power by exporting more goods than it imported
 - Nations → produce enough to satisfy own needs, surplus to export abroad

COLUMBIAN EXCHANGE

- Discovery of the New World supported mercantilism
 - Nations now had access to colonies with necessary raw materials
 - Led to creation of trading empires in the New World
- Economic transitions did not happen overnight, did not occur smoothly
 - Increased importation of gold → 16th century inflation
 - Countries that did not have access to new trade routes began to lag behind Spain, Portugal → Germany, Austria

COLUMBIAN EXCHANGE

- Drawbacks of mercantilism
 - Portugal → needed to fill falling labor supply, introduced slavery into European economy
 - New World → disease, slavery, marginalization



EXPLOITATION OF MINERAL AND TROPICAL RESOURCES



SILVER MINES

- Spaniards → two mining centers
 - Potosí → modern-day Bolivia
 - Zacatecas and Guanajuato → northern Mexico
- Gold mining in Columbia and Chile rose to importance
- Mining of precious metals → most important economic activity in the Americas
- Innovations and conditions
 - Patio method
 - Labor conditions

SILVER MINES

- Difficult to estimate total production of American mines between 1550 and 1750
 - Best current estimate → Spanish America produced 150,000 tons of silver
 - 85% of world's production
 - Approximate current value → \$150,000,000,000

SILVER MINES

- First 150 years, Spain's New World colonization was organized around mining center needs
- Hispaniola, Cuba
 - Had produced foodstuffs, sugar, tobacco → small quantities
 - Main function → to protect, feed Havana
 - Havana → collection point for Mexican, Peruvian silver; port from which annual Spanish silver fleet departed
- Argentina and Paraguay
 - Colonized to prevent the Portuguese and Dutch from accessing Peruvian silver
 - Produced wheat, cattle, mules, horses, cotton, textiles, tallow → supply miners in Potosí
- Venezuela
 - Began as grain, cattle supply base for Cartagena, Panama, Portobelo

SILVER MINES

- Three major regions in Spanish America → peripheral as agricultural producers during the 16th century
 - Began to specialize in tropical agricultural goods after mid-16th century
 - Began exporting in 18th century
- By 18th century, Dutch and English were providing more shipping in place of the Spanish

WHEAT FARMING AND CATTLE RANCHING

- Agricultural estates in Spanish America
 - *Haciendas*
 - Encouraged by government to support mining centers, administrative cities
- Began with conquistadors, land-labor grants
 - Produce subsistence crops → wheat, cattle, pigs, sheep, goats
- Latter part of 16th century → rotating forced labor, wage labor
 - Owners established residences, built dwellings for tenant farmers
 - Emergence of land-owner class

WHEAT FARMING AND CATTLE RANCHING

- Majority of landowners produced wheat, cattle for sale to urban, mining centers
- Cities maintained granaries
 - Purchased wheat
 - Provide for urban dwellers in times of harvest failure
- Entrepreneurs received commissions for regular supplies of animals
- Decline of indigenous population, consolidation of remaining population in large villages
 - Increased land availability for estates
- 1631 → right of Spanish settlers to maintain estates through undivided inheritance
- Church also acquired land grants through donation

PLANTATIONS AND GOLD MINING IN BRAZIL

- Economic activities
 - Brazilwood
 - Sugar plantations
 - Gold mining
- Sugar production crisis (1680-1700)
 - Largely a result of Dutch production of sugar in Antilles
- Gold mines in Brazilian interior discovered at the same time
 - Less capital-intensive than the silver mines
 - Small operations
 - Debt
 - Bloody encounters due to land ownership disagreements
- Produced 1,000 tons of gold in the 18th century
 - Modern value of \$38,055,936,000

PLANTATIONS IN SPANISH AND ENGLISH AMERICA

- Expansion of plantation farming in Spanish colonies → result of Bourbon reforms
 - Produced crops on large scale for export to Europe
 - Sugar, tobacco, rice, indigo, cacao
- Plantation owners did not need expensive machinery
 - Invested in African slave labor
 - Slave trade hit full stride around 1750
- English North American settlements in Virginia, Carolina
 - Exported tobacco, rice beginning in 1660s
- Georgia (13th British colony)
 - Founded 1733
 - Bulwark against Spanish Florida, a haven for poor Europeans
 - 1750 → joined Carolina as major plantation colony

PLANTATIONS IN SPANISH AND ENGLISH AMERICA

- 18th century → New England's export crop was timber
 - Shipbuilding
 - Charcoal production in Great Britain
- Illustrate an important new factor
 - American extension of Europe became increasingly important as a replacement for dwindling fuel resources across much of northern Europe
- Arguable that it was because of American colonies that Europe rose to parity with Indian, Chinese Empires
 - Wealth
 - Climatically diverse
 - Large populations

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SOCIAL STRATA, CASTES, AND ETHNIC GROUPS

SOCIAL STRATA, CASTES, AND ETHNIC GROUPS

- Population of settlers in the New World → primarily Europeans
 - Impact of the Black Death on immigration
- Impact of small settler population on forced labor
 - Emergence of social system of underprivileged, nonintegrated labor
 - Legal, customary discrimination

THE SOCIAL ELITE

- Heirs of the Spanish conquistadors and estate owners
- Estate owners mixed with European-appointed administrators
 - Intermarriage
 - Resulted in top tier of settler society → Creoles
- Creoles
 - 4% of population
 - Included merchants, professionals, clerks, militia officers, clergy
 - Closed society
- Farmed predominantly with Native American forced labor
 - Did not export goods to Europe
 - Local producers; did not feel market pressures
 - Often heavily indebted

LOWER CREOLES

- Second tier of Creole society
 - Privileged European settlers
 - Craftspeople, traders; worked with their hands
 - Employed Native Americans and/or black slaves as apprentices
 - Many invested in small plots of land → rise to ranks of landowning Creoles

MESTIZOS AND MULLATTOES

- Mixed European-Native American and European African population → collective name of “caste”
 - Draw distinctions among degrees of mixture → counterbalance masses of Native Americans, Africans
- Two most important castes
 - Mestizos → Iberian fathers, Native American mothers
 - Mulattoes → Iberian fathers, black mothers
- By 1800 the castas as a whole formed the third largest population category in Latin America
 - Native Americans → 40%
 - Creoles → 30%
 - Castas → 20%

MESTIZOS AND MULATTOES

- Brazil
 - Black slaves (38%)
 - Black freedmen, mulattoes were numerically even with Creoles (28%)
 - Native Americans (6% in settled provinces outside Amazonia)
- In both Spanish and Portuguese America → small population of people descended from Native American and black unions
- Most of the intermediate population groups were sizeable
 - Played important neutralizing roles in colonial society

MESTIZOS AND MULATTOES

- Mestizos, mulattoes filled lower levels of bureaucracy, lay hierarchy in the Catholic Church
- Held skilled and supervisory positions in mines and on estates
- Mulattoes dominated ranks of enlisted men in the military
 - Held officer ranks in the defense militias
- Brazil → many mulattoes, black freedmen were farmers
- Much of craft production was in their hands
- Laws in place to keep mestizos, mulattoes in their intermediate social, political positions

WOMEN

- Roles played by women depended on their social position
- Creole households → Mediterranean tradition of secluding women from men
 - Persons of means, influence within the household
 - Owners of substantial dowries, grooms' gifts
 - Managed investment of their assets
 - Chattel of their fathers, husbands
- Lower rungs of society
 - Gender separation much less prevalent
 - Shared labor in the fields, workshops
 - Left the home to work as domestics
 - Older women dominated retail in market stalls
 - Headed 1/3 of households in Mexico City in 1811
 - Among black slaves, 70% of women were without formal ties to their childrens' fathers

NATIVE AMERICANS

- Immediate aftermath of conquest → Native Americans at all levels of social scale
 - Some completely marginalized
 - Some acculturated into ranks of working poor
 - A few formed an educated Aztec, Inca propertied upper class
- Social distinctions disappeared rapidly during first 150 years of Spanish colonialism
 - Disease → population decline of nearly 80%
- Native forager and agrarian peoples were least affected by European colonials
 - Lands economically less promising
 - Successfully defended land with indigenous weapons

NATIVE AMERICANS

- Villagers → reduction in numbers led to “Indian villages”
 - Homes razed, concentrated survivors in new villages
- Initial strong resistance against resettlements
- Mid-17th century → pueblos were fully functional, self-administering units
 - Councils
 - Churches
 - Schools
 - Communal lands
 - Family parcels

NATIVE AMERICANS

- Councils → important institutions of legal training, social mobility
- Initially, traditional chiefly families were in control
- Councils allowed commoners to move up into auxiliary roles
 - Opportunities to learn the system, acquire modest wealth
- Native American villages were closed to settlers
 - Only outsiders permitted were Catholic priests
 - Contact with the Spanish world remained minimal
 - Acculturation went little beyond conversion to Catholicism
- Village scribes → instrumental in preserving native languages
- Native American adaptation to European culture, rulers remained limited

NATIVE AMERICANS

- Tremendous demographic losses made the pueblos vulnerable to loss of land
 - Estate owners expanded their holdings
 - Heroic litigation efforts of the villages
- Population recovery → villages began to run out of land for inhabitants
 - Rent land from estate owners
 - Find work on estates as farmhands
 - Became estranged from their villages, fell into debt peonage, entered ranks of working poor

NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY

- Small family farm remained the norm for the majority of New England's population
 - Everyone had to work the farm to eke out a precarious living
- Specialized labor restricted to small perimeters around villages, towns
- Acute lack of money, cheap means of transportation
 - Hampered development of market networks in the interior
- Situation better in the more favored colonies in the Mid-Atlantic, especially Pennsylvania
 - Able to produce marketable quantities of wheat, legumes for urban markets

NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY

- Number of plantations in the South rose steadily → increased number of slaves
 - Numbers re: slavery in text are incorrect
 - World market fluctuations left planters vulnerable
- Rural areas remained largely poor
- 18th century → real change occurred in urban regions
 - Emergence of large port cities
 - Formation of wealthy merchant class → urban strata of professionals
 - Primary school education provided by municipal public schools, some churches
 - Evening school for craftspeople
- Mid-18th century → majority of men could read and write
 - Female literacy was minimal
- Social ranks in New England → less elaborate than in Latin America

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THE ADAPTATION OF THE AMERICAS TO EUROPEAN CULTURE

ADAPTATION OF THE AMERICAS

- European settlers → two distinct cultures to the Americas
 - Mid-Atlantic, Caribbean, Central and South America → Catholic Reformation, New Science, Enlightenment
 - Northeast → Dissident Protestantism/Anglicanism, New Science, Enlightenment
- Proud of respective cultures
 - Viewed as more civilized than indigenous environment

CATHOLIC MISSIONARY WORK

- Spanish and Portuguese monarchs relied heavily on the Catholic Church
 - Pope granted them patronage over organization, all appointments on new continents
- Thousands of missionaries fanned about among the Native Americans
 - Franciscans
 - Dominicans
 - Jesuits
- Work of conversion
 - Baptism
 - Instruction in the Seven Sacraments → *what are they?*
 - Taught basic theological concepts

CATHOLIC MISSIONARY WORK

- Missionaries contributions
 - Learned native languages
 - Translated catechism, New Testament → often created written languages
 - Taught children of ruling native families how to read and write
 - Recorded pre-conquest indigenous culture with significant accuracy
- Appeal of Catholicism
 - Intercession of saints
 - Good works contributing to salvation
 - Veneration of images of the Virgin Mary, saints
 - Pilgrimages
- Limit the mingling of traditional religion with Catholicism

EDUCATION AND THE ARTS

- Catholic Reformation → organization of education
 - Franciscans, Dominicans → general education to children of early settlers
 - Colleges → trained graduates for missionary work
- First New World universities
 - Santo Domingo (1538)
 - Mexico City (1553)
 - Lima (1553)
- Impact of Jesuits → universities broadened the curriculum
 - Theology, canon law, indigenous languages
 - Added: secular law, Aristotelian philosophy, natural sciences, medicine
- Considerable scientific research on tropical diseases, plants, animals

EDUCATION AND THE ARTS

- Missionary monks collected, recorded Native American manuscripts, oral traditions
 - Also wrote histories, ethnographies of the indigenous people
- Native American and mestizo chroniclers, historians, commentators on early modern state and society
 - Wrote on their native regions
- Philip II of Spain → forbade the publication of all manuscripts dealing with idolatry and superstition

PROTESTANTISM IN NEW ENGLAND

- Religious diversity was a defining cultural trait of English settlements in North America
 - Ranged from continental European Protestantism to Anglicanism to small minority of Catholics
 - Frequent split from mainstream denominations by dissenters → founded new settlements
- Religiosity was a major characteristic of the early settlers

PROTESTANTISM IN NEW ENGLAND

- Antinomian Controversy (1636-1638)
 - “Against or opposed to the law”
 - Massachusetts Bay Colony
- Best known participant was Anne Hutchinson (1591-1643)
 - Also preachers John Cotton, John Wheelwright
- Anne Hutchinson
 - Daughter of Anglican minister
 - Extremely well-educated
 - Mother of 14
 - Midwife
 - Began holding Bible Studies/prayer meetings for women in which she would expound on points from that week’s sermons; began including men as well

PROTESTANTISM IN NEW ENGLAND

- Religious views
 - Stressed that only “an intuition of the Spirit” would lead to one’s election by God, and not good works
 - Concept that one’s outward behavior was not necessarily tied to the state of one’s soul
 - Governor of the colony, Henry Vane, attended her Bible studies
 - Differed from the views of the colony’s ministers, orthodox Puritanism → said the Bible studies were unauthorized religious gatherings
- Rising religious tensions over differing religious opinions → public debates
 - Hutchinson and her supporters accused ministers of lacking “the seal of the Spirit” → began disrupting sermons
 - Concerns expressed to Cotton re: his preaching, unorthodox opinions
 - Wheelwright began to criticize other ministers in his sermons

PROTESTANTISM IN NEW ENGLAND

- Hutchinson, Cotton, Wheelwright and their followers were accused of antinomianism in 1636
 - Means that the moral law is not binding upon Christians who are under the law of grace → if one was under the law of grace, then moral law did not apply, allowing one to engage in immoral acts
- Hutchinson, Wheelwright, and Governor Vane all took leading roles as antagonists
 - Cotton's differences of opinion with colony's other ministers was at the center of the controversy
- Concern that Hutchinson and her supporters would threaten the "Puritan's holy experiment"

PROTESTANTISM IN NEW ENGLAND

- 1637 → tide began to turn against religious dissenters
- Wheelwright was tried for contempt and sedition – sentenced to banishment
- Henry Vane was replaced as governor and left permanently for England
 - Magistrates who supported Hutchinson and Wheelwright were voted out of office
- Hutchinson was brought to trial in November, 1637
 - Charged of slandering the ministers
 - Difficult to charge her because she had never spoken her opinions in public, never signed any statements about them
 - Managed to stonewall her accusers until she made a statement to the court which condemned her

PROTESTANTISM IN NEW ENGLAND

- Hutchinson's statement was considered seditious and in contempt of court
 - Called a heretic and an instrument of the devil
 - Condemned to banishment by the Court → ordered to be out of the colony by May, 1638
 - Puritans believed they were protecting God's eternal truth
- Hutchinson's husband and some of her followers had gone ahead to prepare a new settlement → Portsmouth, Rhode Island
 - She and six of her children arrived in May, 1638
- Left after 1642 when Massachusetts Bay Colony threatened to take over the island
 - Settled in New Netherland → present-day Brooklyn
 - She and five of her six children, as well as other settlers, were killed by hostile American Indians
 - Youngest daughter, Susanna, was held for 3-4 years and ransomed when she was 11-12 years old

PROTESTANTISM IN ENGLAND

- Hutchinson debate in Massachusetts Bay Colony led to foundation of Harvard College in 1636
 - First institution of higher learning in North America
 - Devoted to teaching the “correct” balanced Calvinist Protestantism
 - Later functioned as main center for training colony’s ministers in Puritan theology and morality
 - Technically not affiliated with any specific denomination

NEW SCIENCES RESEARCH

- Rivalry between Protestantism and Catholicism → authority-free space for New Sciences to flourish
- Similar circumstances in English North America
 - Proved hospitable to New Sciences
- Early practitioner → Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790)
 - Began career as printer, journalist, newspaper editor
 - Founded University of Pennsylvania (1740) – first secular university in North America
 - Founded American Philosophical Society (1743) – first scientific society in North America
- Hospitality for New Sciences in North America → contrast to Latin America

WITCH HUNTS

- Last decade of 17th century → high level of religious intensity, rivalry
 - Root of witchcraft frenzy in New England
- Witches → persons exerting a negative influence on their victims
 - Could be male or female → predominantly female
 - Black magic
- Medieval Europe – witchcraft kept out of sight
- Challenges to religious authority → became more visible
 - North American colonies → no overarching religious authority → visibility was particularly high

WITCH HUNTS

- Salem Village, Massachusetts
 - 1692 → Tituba
 - Book's characterization of Tituba is incorrect → based on 19th century mythology that formed around the Salem Witch Trials
- Outbreak of mass hysteria in Salem Village
 - Renamed Danvers in 1752
- Over 150 people – men and women – were accused of witchcraft during the period of hysteria (February 1692-May 1693)
- Execution of 14 women, 6 men on charges of witchcraft
 - 19 were hanged
 - 1 was pressed to death
 - 5 others (including 2 infants) died in prison
- Causes?
 - Spiritual turmoil
 - Boredom
 - Moldy rye/grain

REVIVALISM

- Periodic Protestant renewal movements
 - “Great Awakening” in the 1730s and 1740s → most important
- Main impulse came from John and Charles Wesley
 - Two English Methodist preachers
 - Toured Georgia in 1735
- Joined by preachers from other denominations
- Exhorting Protestants to “start anew” in their relationship with God
- Characterized by “fire-and-brimstone” sermons
 - Reminded faithful of absolute sovereignty of God
 - Depravity of humans
 - Predestination to Heaven and Hell
 - Inner experience of election
 - Salvation by God’s grace alone
- Recurred with great regularity to the present
 - Potent force in Protestant America